DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Notification dated 5th December 1928.

The following eighteen draft Bye-laws framed by the Devanhalli Town Municipal Council under sections 46 and 48 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation are published for the information of the public.

Any resident within the area of the Devanhalli Town Municipality who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the said draft Bye-laws should communicate the same to the President, Devanhalli Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

I

RULES FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 46 (*a*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION NO. VII OF 1906 SANCTIONED IN GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. 6349—ML. 50-15-14, DATED 28TH FEBRUARY 1916.

Appointment and constitution of the Managing Committee and the delegation of powers and the conduct of business at the meeting of the Committee.

1. A Managing Committee composed of the Vice-President and four other members elected from among the Municipal Councillors with the Vice-President as its Chairman shall be appointed by the Municipal Council for each official year and all powers of the Municipality Connected with the ordinary administration other than those noted below may be exercised by the Managing Committee to such an extent as may not be inconsistent with the Municipal Regulation.

(*a*) Powers under sections :—

23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33 (2), 36 (1), 37, 39, 40 (4), 46, 47, 48, 53 (1), 57, 59, 71, 112(3), 141, 150, 153, the second part of 164 relating to suits on behalf of Municipal Council other than suits for amounts recoverable under Chapter VIII of the Regulation, 165 and 182.

2. Every delegation of the Municipal Council's functions, powers or duties to the committee shall be deemed to be made subject to the general control and approval of the Municipal Council.

3. (1) If at a meeting the quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned to some other day and business shall be transacted at the adjourned meeting.

(2) If a quorum be present, then

i. Every question at the meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present.

ii. In the case of equal division of the votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

4. The rules relating to conduct of business at the general Municipal meeting shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the Managing Committee meetings.

5. Any member of the Managing Committee absent from three successive meetings of the Committee, except on the ground of ill-health or of his previously notifying to the Managing Committee, verbally or in writing, his inability to attend for a definite period, such period not exceeding three months in any case, shall be Considered by the Managing Committee at their option to have vacated his seat on the Committee permanently for the year and his place shall be filled by the Municipal Council as prescribed in Rule I.

6. The Managing Committee shall ordinarily meet once a month on a day and hour, to be fixed by the said Committee for the transaction of business connected with the affairs of the Municipality.

7. In special or urgent cases, the Chairman may obtain orders of the Managing Committee by circulation of papers.

8. A resolution once arrived at by the Managing Committee shall not be cancelled or altered at any subsequent meeting of the Managing Committee within the next three months.

9. The minutes of the Managing Committee for each month shall be laid before the next ordinary general meeting of the Council for information.

10. No work shall be undertaken or commenced by the Managing Committee without the previous sanction of the Municipal Council.

11. The President shall each year prepare a budget estimate of income and expenditure for the official year following for being placed before the Managing Committee in the prescribed form.

12. The said budget with its accompaniments, if any, shall be considered by the Managing Committee, who may make such alteration in or additions to it as they may think fit, whereafter it shall be submitted to the Municipal Council and shall be considered by them at their gneral meeting.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to keep the records of the minutes of the proceedings of the Managing Committee.

14. The President may, at his discretion, take the initiative in bringing to the notice of the Managing Committee abuses, reforms, alterations and improvements which he may deem deserving of consideration.

15. It shall be competent for the President to attend any or all Managing Committee meeting and take part in them. Also whenever the President is present, he shall preside over the deliberations.

16. It shall be at the discretion of the President, to watch over the action of the Committee and bring to its notice and, if necessary, to the notice of the Municipal Council, any instances in which they seem to have erred, neglected or delayed their functions and also to suspend pending a reference to the Municipal Council the operation of any resolution passed by the Committee, which appears to him to be open to objection in law or in policy, and when issuing such an order, he shall place the matter before the Council at its next meeting.

II.

RULES UNDER SECTION 46 (*b*) (*i*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION

Powers and Duties of the President.

1. (*a*) The President shall exercise the powers conferred upon the Municipal Council in the following sections :—

63, 64, 65, 67, 67, 76, 82, 83, 84, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 226, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142, 144, 145, 147, 154, 156, 161 and 164.

Provided that the President shall not act in opposition to or in contravention of any resolution or decision of the Council or any constituted Committee of the Council and that in all matters in which an appeal is practicable, an appeal shall be from the President to the Council and provided also, that the Municipal Council may even without an appeal, exercise their powers of revision over any of the above acts of the President.

(*b*) The power of sanctioning refunds of small amounts not exceeding Rs. 10 in any individual case under Rule 8A, M.A.M., has been delegated to the President.

(*c*) The power of sanctioning estimates for all works original or repairs up to a limit of Rs. 500 has been delegated to the President under Rule 341 (1), M.A.M.

(*d*) The President is hereby given powers to delegate any or all his powers and duties to the Vice-President by name from time to time as he may deem fit.

Powers of the Vice-President.

2. (*a*) The Vice-President shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties conferred and imposed on the President of the Municipal Council as the President may from time to time delegate to him, provided that he shall not act in contravention of any resolution or order passed by the Municipal Council or by the President and provided that whenever practicable an appeal shall lie to the President from any order passed by the Vice-President

(*b*) The Vice-President shall be in immediate charge of the office of the Municipality and the octroi, mohatarfa and conservancy establishment, etc., and shall superintend the Head Office and the work in these departments He shall assist the President in every matter connected with the business of the Council. He shall attend the meetings of all Committees of the Council for which he has been appointed as a member.

(*c*) He shall have power to fine any Municipal servant in the mohatarfa, octroi, conservancy and his office establishment whose pay does not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem and subject to the approval of the President in the case of those whose pay is above Rs. 15.

3. The authority given by these or any other Bye-laws to the President or Vice-President or any other officer of the Council to exercise any of the powers of the Council shall include, the power to give any orders he may deem necessary or advisable to any officer or servant of the Council for carrying out of such powers and anything done by such officer or servant in accordance with such orders shall be deemed to have been done by the President or officer concerned in exercise of the powers conferred on him by these Bye-laws.

4. All officers and servants of the Council shall carry out all orders given them by the Head of the Departments they are in, or by those under whose orders they work.

III

RULES UNDER SECTION 46 (*i*) AND (*j*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Taxes and Exemptions.

1. The Municipality shall levy the taxes and recognize the exemptions mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed. Taxes shall be payable on the dates indicated against them respectively in column 6 of the schedule.

2. Who may receive sums due to the Municipal Council :—

(*i*) The Vice-President is authorised to receive payments payable to the Municipal Council for licenses and permission at any time and place.

(*ii*) The bill collector is authorised to receive payments of all Municipal dues including octroi except those mentioned in (i) at any time and place.

(*iii*) The clerk, if he is appointed to do executive work, also may be authorised by the President or Vice-President to receive payments of taxes and octrai duties on dutiable goods.

3. Remission :—

Remission may be made to any extent by the Municipality, if the Municipal Council are satisfied that the recovery of the amount proposed for remission would entail undue hardship on a poor man and in cases falling under section 62 (2) of the Regulation.

4. Claims for refunds :—

No claim for refund of any sum paid to the Municipality on account of any tax shall be entertained unless application therefor is made in writing within ninety days after the expiry of the year to which the claim relates.

5. Refund when not admissible :—

No sum shall be refunded unless the person claiming applies for payment within three months of delivery to him of notice of the refund having been duly authorised. In such notice the period within which the refund must be demanded shall always be stated.

6. Refund of amount paid on account of vehicle tax :—

When the tax due in respect of any vehicle has been paid for any half-year, the owner or the person in charge thereof shall be entitled to a refund of the sum paid—

(*a*) if he has owned or been incharge of the vehicle or animal for not more than thirty days in the half year;

(*b*) if the vehicle has been under repair or standing at a carriage-maker's or cycle dealer's during the whole of the half-year.

7. Method of calculating liability to tax :—

When a person has owned or had charge of two or more vehicles of the same description each at different periods in one half-year, he shall be deemed to have owned or had charge of one vehicle only, as the case may be for the aggregate number of the days in the total two or more periods.

8. Vehicles changing hands :—

If a half-year tax has been levied in respect of a vehicle, no further tax for the same half-year shall be leviable in respect of the said vehicle, if it changes hands during the currency of the said half-year.

9. Liability of transferer and transferee to rates and cesses until notice is given :—

When any premises shall have changed hands the transferee shall be liable to the Municipality for all arrears of rates and cesses due in respect of the said premises.

10. Obligation of the transferee to give notice of transfer :—

Whenever the title of any person, primarily liable for the payment of a tax imposed on any premises in the form of a tax on any buildings or lands or both, to or over such premises is transferred, the person to whom the same shall be transferred shall give notice of such transfer in writing to the President.

11. Person liable in case of death :—

In the event of the death of any person whose name shall have been entered as owner in the assessment list under section 68 of the Regulation, the person to whom the title of the deceased shall be transferred as heir or otherwise, shall give notice of such transfer to the President, who on being satisfied shall enter the name of such transferee of title as owner in the assessment list. In case of two or more persons preferring rival claims to the same property, the President may either pass a decision himself or refer the question for the decision of the Municipal Council who may recognize any claimant or refer the claimants to a Civil Court as they think fit. If at any time after a decision by the President or Municipal Council, as the case may be, any person produces a probate, letters of administration, a decree or other order of Court declaring such person as heir of the deceased, the name of such person as owner shall be substituted in the assessment list for any other name that may have been entered.

12. Whenever such transfer comes to the knowledge of the President either through such notice or otherwise and after such enquiry as may be necessary, the name of the transferee shall be substituted in the Municipal Register for that of the person primarily responsible.

13. *Entry in Assessment List of Sub-Livision.*—Where any property is sub-divided an application being made to the Municipality intimating such sub-division, the Municipality shall, unless they see any objection to the same, cause such sub-division to be entered in the assessment list as if it was separate property.

Suspension of process for recovery when notice of vacancy is received :—

When a notice of vacancy has been received under section 69, process for recovery of the dues of the current year or instalment period may be suspended till final orders are passed on the notice.

14. Owner should give notice of re-occupation :—

When an ower has given notice of vacancy, he shall also give notice in writing within fifteen days to the President, of the date of subsequent re-occupation, and failing this, shall not be entitled to any refund, if it be found that his premises have been re-occupied during the year or instalment period.

15. *Notice Fees.*—For every notice of demand issued under sub-section (3) of section 82 of the Regulation, fees shall be leived at the following rates :—

A fee of two annas if the amount due is less than Rs. 5.

A fee of four annas if the amount due is not less than Rs. 5 but is less than Rs. 10.

A fee of eight annas if the amount due is not less than Rs. 10 and above.

16. *Warrant Fees.*—For every distraint made under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Regulation fees shall be leived at 8 annas.

When peons are kept in charge of property distrained, an additional fee of four annas per peon for each day shall be levied.

17. *Maintenance Rates.*—Rates as per accompanying statement shall be charged for maintaining lives-tock distrained under sub-section (4) of the section 83 of the Regulation, namely :—

Grazing charge per animal per day or part of a day	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Buffalo	0	4	0
2. Buffalo calf	0	2	0
3. Bullock or cow	0	4	0
4. Heifer or calf	0	1	0
5. Sheep or goat	0	1	0
6. Horse	0	4	0
7. Foal	0	2	0
8. Donkey	0	1	0
9. Pig	0	1	0

Provided that no rates shall be charged where the owner of any such live-stock pays the full amount of the Municipal dues and receives back such live-stock within three hours from the ime of their seizure.

18. Under section 46 (*j*).

When Municipal dues may be written off :—

Arrears of taxes may be written off as irrecoverable if after they have been outstanding for at least a year in the case of sums less than Rs. 5 and three years in all other cases; if the Municipal Council are satisfied that processes for recovery have been pushed on with due promptness and deligence and that the sum due cannot be recovered within any reasonable time or at any reasonable cost or by any legal process.

19. *Remission of Distress Fees.*—President may remit the whole or any part of any fee chargeable for distress—

(*a*) if the property distrained is found to be devoted to religious or charitable purposes ;

(*b*) if the person from whom any such fee is leviable is too poor to pay ;

(*c*) if a warrant has been issued against a wrong person ;

(*d*) if the defaulter satisfies the President or Vice-President that his fault was due to some accident or mistake or for any other reasonable ground.

Schedule of Taxes and Rates levied in the Devanhalli Municipality.

Serial No.	Name of tax or rate	Class of property liable	Amount for which or rate at which classes are liable	Exemptions	Time at which taxes payable
1	Taxes on buildings including lighting tax.	Building ..	Eight annas for every Rs. 100 or portion of the Rs. 100 of the market value up to Rs. 2,000 with annas 4 for every Rs. 100 or portion of Rs. 100 for the balance of such value in excess of Rs. 2,000.	(a) Buildings set apart for the occupation of His Highness the Maharaja. (b) Building belonging to Government and used solely for public purposes and not used for purposes of profit unless Government consents to the levy of tax. (c) Buildings which are the property of the Municipality. (d) Buildings, exclusively used as places of public worship or for charitable but not for residential purpose. (e) Buildings of totties who do the collection and other work of the Municipality.	In two equal instalments in advance in July and January of every year.
2	Taxes on vacant lands.	Vacant lands	Eight annas for every 100 square yards.	Same as above	Do
3	Taxes on vehicles.	Vehicles specified in column 4.	(a) Four-wheeled vehicles with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more. (b) Do horses, bulls or bullocks or by two or more horses under 13 hands bulls or bullocks Rs. 5. (c) Two wheeled vehicles with springs constructed to be drawn by one or more horses, bull or bullocks Rs. 3. (d) Every other vehicles with springs Rs 3. (e) Every bicycle Rs. 2. (f) Every cart or other vehicle without spring Rs. 2. (g) Every motor car and bus Rs. 10. (h) Every motor bycycle Rs. 5.	(a) Vehicle and animal belonging to His Highness the Maharaja. (b) Vehicle and animal being the property of Government, unless Government consents to the levy of taxes. (c) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Municipality. (d) Juvenile vehicles such as perambulators, etc. (e) Vehicle kept by carriage-builders or dealers and animal kept by dealers therein solely for sale. (f) Conveyances in transit or staying within the Municipal limits not longer than 30 days in any half-year. (g) Vehicles and animals belonging to members of the police and of officers of the Municipality employed on outdoor duties; provided that not more than one vehicle and one animal shall be exempted without the special permission of the Municipal Council.	Do

IV.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTIONS 46 (i) AND 48 (1) k OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Levy and Collection of Octroi Duties.

1. The octroi limits for the purpose of collecting the tax shall be the Municipal limits of the Devanhalli Town.

2. Articles liable to octroi and brought within these limits shall be produced on arrival at the octroi house, which is fixed by the Municipal Council from time to time.

3. Such goods will be liable to inspection at the octroi house when so brought. Every person bringing dutiable goods within the town shall report the fact to the village officials. All officials of the Municipality not below the rank of village officials are authorise to inspect the contents of any conveyance of package.

4. A table showing the octroi leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal Office and copies shall be supplied without charge to any person requiring the same; such table shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every office at which octroi is collected.

The following table shows the description of articles liable to octroi together with rates :—

ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು	ದರ		
	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.
1. ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	0	1
2. ಮಣಕೆಂಬರಿ ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	8	0
3. ಮೀಳ್ಳದೆಲೆ (100) ಎಲೆಗೊರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ	0	0	1
4. ಜೆಪ್ಪಿ ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	2	0
5. ಕರೂಸಿನ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಟಿನ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	2	0
6. ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	1	0	0
7. ಬಿಳಿ ರೊಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	0	4
8. ಕುರಿ ಕಳವಾ ಮೇಕೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	1	6
9. ಕಣ್ಣಿಪ್ಪಡಿ ಯಾ ಹೊಗೆಕಡ್ಡಿ ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	2	0
10. ಸಿಗರೇಟು 1,000 ಕ್ಕೆ	0	2	0
11. ಬೀಡಿ 1,000 ಕ್ಕೆ	0	1	0
12. ಎತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಚರ್ಮ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	1	0
13. ಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಕರು ಚರ್ಮ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	0	6
14. ಹೊಂಗೆ ಬೀಜ 180 ಸೇರಿನ ಮಂಡಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	0	4	0
15. ಕಾಯಿಕಾಯಿ ಮಂಡಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ (180 ಸೇರಿನ)	0	2	0
16. ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಪುಡಿ 40 ಸೇರಿನ ಮಣ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ	1	8	0

5. When the goods are brought to the octroi house, they may be unloaded weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the octroi house (the importer shall produce the invoice of such goods in duplicate). Upon ascertainment of octroi amount payable on the goods, the importer shall pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of such goods. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be made in duplicate and a copy shall be granted by the officer in charge of the octroi house for the removal of goods showing the quantity of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass. The invoice in original shall be returned to the importer after the amount of duty collected has been noted thereon, and the duplicate in like manner bearing such entry shall be filed in the octroi house.

6. *Exemptions.*—

(1) Personal luggage of travellers, articles imported through Post Office, and goods *bona fide* property of Government at the time of import and accompanied by an invoice certified by the Departmental Head concerned that the property therein mentioned belongs to Government.

(2) Goods which are declared not to be intended for use or consumption within Municipal limits and are taken to the Bonded Warehouse, if any, as provided in the Bye-laws; provided, if such goods are not exported, they shall pay the full duty.

(3) Six green cocoanuts, six dry cocoanuts and one seer of tobacco: if brought for personal consumption by *bona fide* trvellers.

(4) Piece-goods manufactured locally.

(5) Manufactured articles of clothings and dress made or stitched locally.

7. *Refunds.*—On all articles on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond octroi limits, refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted on the rates originally charged at the time of import.

Provided that no such refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

8. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the octroi house together with original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund prepared in duplicate in such forms and showing such particulars as the President may from time to time prescribe (refund shall not be withheld solely on the ground that the person producing the receipt is not the person to whom such receipt was granted in the first instant).

9. The officer in charge of the octroi house, on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted, shall endorse the two parts of the application with an export pass, and keeping one copy of it in the office shall deliver the other to the applicant.

10. All goods exported under such pass and also goods exported under free export pass shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the octroi house of exit.

11. In all cases in which a refund is claimed, the duplicate pass duly endorsed must be produced at the octroi house by the person seeking the refund, and if after due check the officer in charge of the octroi house is satisfied that a refund of octroi covered by such pass is duly payable, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the President.

12. The Municipal Officers only, under the orders of the President or Vice-President, may inspect the shops or any other place or building at all reasonable hours to see if there are any smuggled goods, and the shop-keeper or owner shall be bound to allow such inspection and produce accounts showing the receipt and sale of dutiable goods. The said Municipal Officers may also seize the articles smuggled.

13. The Municipal Council may also compound with any merchant for the payment of the duty on one or more articles according to the schedule for a lumpsum fixed on the average of the duty levied from him on account of such article or articles during the past three years. The composition fee should however be fixed with due regard to the extent of trade carried on by the merchant.

The lumpsum settled to be paid as compounded amount for one year shall be recoverable in equal twelve monthly instalments due on or before the tenth of every month in advance. The merchant who compounds shall, as soon as he receives the order of compounding from the municipality, pay a deposit equal to two months' instalments for the due performance of the contract.

The amount in deposit will, if the conditions of the contract are complied with, be credited towards the instalments due for the last two months of the contract, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

(*a*) If the deposit is not made within fifteen days of the compounding order, it shall be deemed that there is no compounding.

(*b*) If the default is made in the payment of instalments on or before the due date, *i.e.*, 10th of every month, interest at 1 pie per rupee per month will be charged on the amount till the date of payment of the instalment, part of a month being calculated as one full month.

(*c*) The arrears of instalments with interest shall be recoverable as the arrears of taxes in the same manner as it is provided for the recovery of the arrears of taxes in the Regulation, Rules and Bye-laws framed thereunder.

14. Any person who contravenes the provisions of these bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 on summary enquiry by the President or Vice-President whose orders shall be final, and shall also be liable to criminal prosecution before a competent Magistrate at the discretion of the Municipal Council, and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. The fine levied by the municipal authorities with the duty on the articles smuggled shall be recoverable as arrears of taxes in the same manner as it is provided for the recovery of arrears of taxes in the Regulation and Rules and Bye-laws framed thereunder.

V.

BYE-LAW FRAMED UNDER SECTIONS 48 (1) (*a*) AND 70 (2) OF THE MUNICIPAL REGULATION IN THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPALITY FOR CONTROLLING MARKETS AND LEVYING FEES THEREIN.

Market Bye-law.

1. Fees will be levied on all shops brought into the weekly market held in the place defined by the Municipal Council from time to time in the sale notification within the municipal limits of the Davanhalli Town according to the rates specified below.

2. The collection of fees levied in accordance with the foregoing rule may be collected departmentally by the officers of the municipality or farmed out in accordance with the conditions that may be determined by the Municipal Council from time to time.

3. The owners or shop-keepers will not be allowed to keep shops or sell their things unless the fees are paid up and the said fees will not be refunded to the shop-keepers on any account whatever.

4. The shop-keepers are bound to obey the orders that may be passed from time to time by the President or Vice-President regarding the place, etc., where the particular kind of shops are to be located.

(*a*) No place within the limits of the town of Devanhalli shall be used as a market or shop nor any shop kept in public streets for the sale of articles of any description or for the sale of animals excepting the weekly shandy site or shops for which shop-tax is paid to

municipality on shandy days, *i.e.*, (Wednesdays) or any other week day on which weekly shandy in the Devanhalli Town is held excepting the following articles :—

(1) Firewood brought by bundles as head-loads or on asses.

(2) Butter milk, ghee, milk or bratties which are brought as head-loads and taken from door to door for sale.

(3) Flowers.

(4) Grass or straw brought by head loads.

5. Any person who contravenes the provisions of these bye-laws will be liable to criminal prosecution before a Magistrate and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

6. Market fees will be levied according to the following rates :—

Rules.—	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Grain shops, piece-goods, supari, sweetmeat shops, drug shop, metal and earthenware shops, ropes, tobacco and other shops that may be notified	0	2	0
2. Chillies, chillar shop, patnool, oil shops, fish other sundry things	0	1	0
3. Limestone, plantains per one Gone, betel leaves, vegetables (each basket) groundnuts—each shops	0	0	6
4. For each cart load not selling separately such as, cholam and vegetable carts each	0	4	0
5. For every goat, etc., sold individually in the santhe—each goat or a fowl	0	1	0
6. For 100 eggs	0	4	0

NOTE.—A person having a shop in more than one place must pay a separate fee for each shop. The space for each shop should not ordinarily exceed 5′×6′ except in the case of sweetmeat shops for which a space not exceeding 10′×5′ will be allowed.

VI.

BYE-LAWS FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*a*) (v) AND (ii) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

License for keeping slaughterhouses or meat or fish markets or shops and for their inspection.

1. *Conditions.*—A license may be granted for the use of any private place as a slaughterhouse or market subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That a slaughterhouse or market be constructed in accordance with one of the plans approved by the Municipal Council with such variations therefrom as the President or Vice-President may by written order sanction in each case.

(2) That the licensee shall keep on the premises such supply of water and such movable receptacles for blood, dung and other refuse and such buckets, shovels, brooms and other implements for cleaning purposes as the President or Vice-President may from time to time prescribe, and that he shall maintain the same always clean and in good repair.

(3) That the licensee shall keep the slaughterhouse or market always in good repair and working order; and in particular that he should keep the drains and the pavements and pointing so sloped as to make it impossible for blood and other liquid to stagnate therein.

(4) That the licensee shall cause the whole of the walls to be cleaned and white-washed both within and without at least once in every six months.

(5) That the licensee should cause the floors and pavements to be thoroughly washed and all blood dung and garbage to be removed from the premises within two hours of the completion of each day's business.

(6) That the licensee shall make the necessary arrangements to ensure that every animal shall before slaughter have at least 12 hours' (and if possible 24 hours') rest.

(7) That the licensee shall make the necessary arrangements to ensure that each animal which is being slaughtered is kept out of sight of those awaiting their turn.

(8) That the licensee shall not slaughter for consumption any animal suffering from any infectious or any other disease.

(9) The licensee shall not admit any dog into the slaughterhouse or market or to suffer any dog to lick his chopping blocks of meat board.

(10) The licensee shall not expose for sale the produce or carcasses of any diseased animal.

2. *Circumstances.*—A license may be granted for the use of any private place as a slaughterhouse or market under the following rules :—

(1) The proposal to use the place as a slaughterhouse or market should be notified to the public for at least seven days and all written objections thereto from persons resident within 50 yards of the site and from owners of other private slaughterhouses or markets should be duly considered by the Municipal Council before deciding upon the proposal.

(2) There should be no privy nor latrine nor urinal, nor dust-bin, nor burning ground, nor rubbish, nor night soil depot within 50 feet of the proposed site.

(3) There should be no meat shop or other slaughterhouse within one furlong from the proposed site.

3. A license granted according to the above conditions is liable to be suspended or withdrawn at the discretion of the Municipal Council—

(1) whenever any of the said conditions is contravenced ;

(2) whenever there is an outbreak of plague, cholera, small-pox or other infectious disease within 50 yards of the slaughterhouse or market provided, however, that during the period of such infection or withdrawal of the license on account of infectious diseases, a refund of the proportionate license fee should be claimable by the licensee.

4. (1) A license fee of Rs. 2 shall be levied for every license granted under these bye-laws.

(2) The license granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued, but the currency of the license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

5. The owner or the occupier of any private market, slaughterhouse or place used by or for animals which are for sale or hire or the produce of which is sold shall at all reasonable hours give the President and Vice-President and the Sanitary Inspector and the local Medical Officer free access to all parts of such places and every facility for inspecting the same.

6. (1) The licensee shall strictly obey all Rules and Bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

(2) Any breach of such Ru Bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender at the discretion of the Municipal Council, before a Magistrate, who, on conviction, will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25.

VII.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES IN THE TOWN OF DEVANHALLI FRAMED UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*b*) (*iii*) AND SECTION 151 OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION, VII OF 1906, FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI MUNICIPALITY.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

1. These Bye-laws are called "The Dangerous and Offensive Trades Bye-laws."—

2. In these Bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.—

(*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale :—

(1) Firewood.

(2) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle.

(*b*) Offensive trade means the business of :—

(1) Storing offal, blood, bones or rags.

(2) Storing hides, horns or skins.

(3) Using any place as smithy.

(4) Making or manufacturing of bricks.

(5) Making or manufacturing of lime.

(6) Making or manufacturing tiles, pottery, etc.

(7) Tanning.

(8) Dyeing.

(9) Using any place for cart-stand.

(*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on, whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above, shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued, but the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its

expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on license to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows:—

A.—Dangerous Trades.—

For each class of business Rs. 3 per annum.

B.—Offensive Trades.—

For each class of business Rs. 3 per annum.

(NOTE.—The license fee for each pottery shall be one rupee per year.)

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons, residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

6. Every manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 5-30 P.M. to inspection by the President, Vice-President, Local Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector or a Police Inspector and shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President whenever called on to do so, such statistics as show the quantity of the goods received, stored, manufactured, sold, or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades:—

(1) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress and egress for the removal of the goods and quenching a fire if any should break out.

(2) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(3) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President and the Vice-President.

(4) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire or open light into the premises and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water and sand to quench the fire if any.

(5) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(6) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined in Bye-law 2 B.—

(1) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license.

(2) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored when not repuired for immediate use in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom

(3) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(4) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereupon.

(5) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(6) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(7) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade, which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or the Vice-President especially for the purpose.

(8) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(9) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

(10) The President shall have power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for a dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of the public generally, or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

(11) The license to be granted for dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein.

DEVANHALLI MUNICIPALITY.

License to carry on Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

No.
Dated Fees Rs.....
License No.

Granted under the provision of the Bye-laws under section 48 (1) b. (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

To

For

At premises No. in Division for the year ending 30th June 192 .

President,
Municipal Council, Devanhalli.

CONDITIONS.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

2. This license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall strictly obey all Rules and Bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

4. Any breach of such Rules or Bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation, 1906.

VIII.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*c*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Hotels and Eating Houses.

1. Any eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal and confectionery or refreshments including cakes, upama, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

2. Any person who shall appear to act or behave as the person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

3. All eating houses or hotels existing and new ones to be opened hereafter shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be kept clean and free from floating or other impurities in covered clean receptacles. These receptacles shall be placed in a clean place one foot above the ground level.

(*c*) The wall of every eating house shall be made impervious by plastering and coating with cement or tar to height of four feet from the ground. The floor of the kitchen, dining hall and bath rooms shall also be rendered impervious.

(*d*) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(*e*) The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any place except the one specified for the purpose.

4. All benches and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in cooking or for keeping foodstuffs shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No foodstuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. No foodstuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale over or near any public or private drains or latrines or manure or cess pits.

7. All refuse and dirt in or about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition and white-washed at least once in six months.

8. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

9. All premises and all cooked and uncooked foodstuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, Vice-President, the Sanitary Inspector or the officer authorised by the Municipal Council in their behalf.

10. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measels and fevers of more than seven days' duration occurring in the eating house, or observed among persons attending it shall be notified forthwith by the keeper to the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Inspector of the place.

11. Infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fines levied shall not exceed Rs. 100.

IX

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*e*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Manufacture of Ærated Waters.

1. The water shall be brought from a drinking water well approved by the President or Vice-President.

2. The water must be filtered and filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such items and in such manner as the President or Vice-President may direct.

3. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed vessels and be treated with permanganate of potassium prior to use.

4. The rooms in which ærated waters are manufactured and exposed for sale shall be kept clean and in good repairs. The walls shall be plastered and white washed once in three months and the floor shall be rendered impervious and shall properly be drained.

5. The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be pure and shall be carried in clean vessels.

6. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer authorised by the Municipal Council in their behalf.

7. It shall be lawful to the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer authorised by the Municipal Council in their behalf to enter the factory when it is open and to inspect and take a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are manufactured or kept for sale and such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption it shall be evidence that is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

8. Every ærated factory shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street of intending building to be used as ærated water factory and after obtaining license, use for the purpose for which it is meant.

9. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable, on conviction, before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 15 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 50.

X

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*h*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Disposal of the Dead.

1. When a person has died in any place within the limits of the municipality, the owner, in his absence, the occupier of such place shall to the best of his ability arrange through the deceased's relatives or castemen for the corpse to be buried or burnt or otherwise disposed of in accordance with customs of the deceased's caste within 24 hours of death.

or if he is unable to make such arrangement, shall report the fact to the President or Vice-President. This bye-law does not apply to cases in which it is necessary for the purpose of judicial enquiry to keep a corpse unburied or unburnt for over 24 hours.

2. Every person, who becomes aware that a corpse is lying in any place uncared for, shall forthwith report the fact to the President or Vice-President.

3. No person shall use for the disposal of the dead any place which is not prescribed by the municipality for such purpose, unless the previous sanction is obtained of the President or Vice-President.

4. No person shall cause or suffer the body of any person to be buried in a grave with any part of the body or covering in which the body is enclosed at less depth than 3 feet below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave, in cases of persons less than 12 years of age at the time of death and 4 feet in cases of 12 years and above.

5. No person shall bury a body or suffer it to be buried otherwise than in such a manner as to provide by means of sufficient layer or layers of earth which shall throughout be closely rammed down, and be not less than one foot in thickness for the effectual separation of the body or coverings containing a body from any body or covering containing such body in the same or any other grave and shall cause the whole surface of the grave to be properly covered by a mould which shall be thoroughly between down and shall not be less than one foot above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

6. No person shall reopen or suffer to be reopened the grave of any person except for the purposes of judicial enquiry. In case of burning the dead body, sufficient combustible materials shall be used so that the body may be completely burnt and see that it is completely burnt.

7. No person shall by violent or indecent behaviour prevent, interrupt or delay the solemn burial or burning of a dead body.

8. Any person who offends any of the above bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 on conviction before a Magistrate.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (*i*) 1 OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Epidemic Diseases.

I. (1) Every head of a family, parent, guardian or nearest relative or owner or occupier or caretaker of a house or dwelling place shall on his becoming cognizant of the occurrence of plague, cholera, or small-pox, in such house or dwelling place whether among the members of the house or among persons who have come from other places, immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to an officer of the municipality not below the rank of the patel or to the nearest Police Station.

Every medical person who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious disease in any private dwellings other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least possible delay to the said authority.

Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable execuse shall, on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(2) Any person, authorised by the Municipal President or Vice-President in this behalf, may, on the advice of a duly qualified medical and sanitary officer, (not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon) at any time without notice of his intention as shall in circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any such infectious disease is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease, beyond such place and may remove from such house or dwelling place, persons suffering from infectious disease and persons in contact with such persons without proper lodging or accommodation or who are lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, to any hospital or place set apart for their due care and treatment, provided no compulsion is used in this behalf on any account.

(3) The person so authorised shall take steps to change such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise changed in the manner prescribed by such medical and sanitary officers.

(4) No house or other building situated within the municipal limits, shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease dangerous to public health, at the time of such telling or permitting, without a certificate from the medical and sanitary officers as to the sanitary condition of such house or dwelling places and as to the suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patient and no person shall let a building or part thereof in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease, without first having such building or part thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical and sanitary officers.

Any person infringing this bye-law without reasonable excuse, shall on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II. (i) On the occurrence of any case of anthrax or glanders or rinderpest or any disease affecting horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or caretaker of the affected animal on his becoming cognizant of such disease, either personally or in writing to the Assistant Veterinary Inspector, Veterinary Dispensary, if there is one, or to an officer of the municipality not below the rank of patel.

(ii) Every place which is occupied by an animal suffering from such disease and everything which may have come into contact with such animal, whilst so suffering, shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected at the cost of the Council in such manner as may be required by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector and if any such thing is in the opinion of that officer, not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed provided that for articles so destroyed, such compensation shall be paid as the President or Vice-President, may after necessary enquiry consider reasonable.

(iii) No stall or building occupied by an animal suffering from such disease shall be reoccupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected.

(iv) Whoever, without reasonable excuse, infringes the provision of bye-laws 1 and 3, shall on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(v) Any dog found straying in any public street or place, without a collar and apparantly ownerless, may be destroyed by any person so authorised by the President or Vice-President in that behalf.

XII.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF THE SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE TOWN OF DEVANHALLI UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*l*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Control of Water Supply.

No person shall fish with nets, rods or otherwise, or shoot snipe without a special license bearing the signature of the President or Vice-President, nor any person shall wash clothes or dyed yarn or silk, etc., or animals or utensils or any other articles or himself or any part of his body or gargle or spit or commit nuisance or commit any other kind of act which may contaminate water and make it unserviceable for drinking purposes in the tank known as "Venu Gopalaswami Tank" in the Devanhalli Town, which is now solely reserved for the supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of the Devanhalli Town and in any other tank or well or pond which may be reserved from time to time for the supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of the Devanhalli Town by the Devanhalli Municipal Council within the Devanhalli municipal limits.

No person shall water any animal or animals at the places where the people are taking water, nor any person shall allow any animal or animals to get into and wander in water in the said (Venu Gopalaswami Tank).

Any person contravening this order, shall be liable to a penalty on conviction, of any sum not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

[*Note.*—The tank known as Venu Gopalaswami Tank is reserved solely for the supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of the Devanhalli Town. The provision to reserve any other source of water supply from time to time is very necessary, as some ponds or tanks have to be reserved every year during jatra season, only for a short time. It will not be possible to frame bye-laws for those particular sources every year and get sanction of Government. Further it will be the same case during epidemics. Therefore, power has been taken to the Municipal Council to reserve any other source f water supply from time to time. Similar power has been given by statute alone to the Municipal Councils to reserve sources of water from time to time for bathing and washing purposes under section 133 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. Now power is taken to reserve for the supply of drinking water.]

XIII.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*n*) OF MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Sanitation and Conservancy.

I. (1) No rubbish mentioned in section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited in any place or street other than municipal dust bins.

(2) Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in municipal dust bins.

(3) Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road-side gutters without the special sanction of the President or Vice-President.

(4) Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

II. No person shall dry any bratties or cow dung cakes on the external wall of any houses or yards or compound walls, and any one infringing this bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

III. Any person easing himself or allowing any member of his family to ease, either in or in the vicinity of any public streets, lanes and drains or in or outside any part of any public latrine, other than in the trench made therein for the purpose, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the time first and one rupee for the second time and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

IV. Persons effected with loath sonneor infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale, any articles of food and drink, either in markets or bazaars of the town under a penalty on conviction before Magistrate for a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

V. Prohibiting milch kine and slaughter-cattle being fed on stable, litter, etc :—

The practice of feeding milch kine and cattle in stable for slaughter, stable, litter and other refuse is strictly prohibited and any person feeding within municipal limits who may transgress this rule will on conviction before a Magistrate subject himself to a fine of Rs. 10 for the first and Rs. 20 for each succeeding offence.

VI. All persons building houses or lands within municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from objection to remove all evident causes of malaria. All persons, who after due notice from the President or Vice-President has been given, fail to comply with provisions of this bye-law, shall on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

VII. The owner or caretaker of donkeys or asses, pigs or swine or dogs or poultry should not keep or allow them to be kept in or upon any building or land in such a way as to cause or suffer them to be tethered or strayed about by any member of his family or household in any public streets or place so as to be a nuisance.

VIII. Any infringement of the above bye-laws will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each offence and also for subsequent repetitions.

XIV.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (n) (p) (q) AND (r) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

Buildings and other Structures.

1. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meanings of sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VIII of 1906, any building in the town of Devanhalli, shall give notice in writing of his intentions to the President.

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built showing :—

(a) The position of the building and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected on the lands.

(b) The area to be occupied by the buildings and out-buildings on the land.

(c) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings ; and

(d) The number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road, in which the land is situated.

2. The plan required to be produced under section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate and drawn stating dimensions therein.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces, or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The license and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the municipal authorities.

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will be less than Rs. 500 it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President without scale the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

3. No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous.

4. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana alone, prickly-pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

6. No new building shall be erected by any person, the foundation of the wall of which along the road is less than 1½ feet from the side drain.

7. The level of the plinth of any building shall not be below such level as may be fixed by the President.

8. The eaves of the buildings; sun shades to windows; water spouts to drain off roof water shall not project beyond side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

9. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the other edge of the side drain of the road.

10. No sun shades for shops either temporary or permanent shall be erected beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

11. Every house should have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable materials should be used for construction. In all the localities of the town, where having regard to attendant circumstances, it is possible every new building shall be in communication with the external air all round the building.

12. The minimun height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof thereof shall not be less than 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor or the ceiling.

No shop or market place, manufactory, place of public resort, etc., should be built in the midst of localities intended for residential purposes unless three-fourths of the number of owners in the block or area affected agree to the same.

13. No person shall construct over a privy whether new or old, any room or structure of any description except another privy or a bathing place or a bath room.

14. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the tone, intent or meaning of any matter connected with these rules or requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice, in writing of his intention to erect or re-erect any building apply to the President who shall upon receipts of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

15. In every case where a person who shall erect a building, shall at any reasonable time, during progress or after completion of the erection of such building, receive from the President notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye-law relating to the new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time which shall be specified in such notice to cause anything done; contrary to any such bye-law may be required to be done, but which has been omitted to be done, such person, shall within the time specified in such notice comply with the several requirements thereof so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such bye-law.

The time limit for the license granted under these bye-laws shall be six months.

Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 on conviction before a Magistrate as provided in the Municipal Regulation, section 96 (5).

XV

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*n*) AND (*p*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION FOR ERECTING TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

The erection of the pendals and other temporary structures on public roads.

No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purpose shall be erected in any street, lane or public thoroughfare without written permission from the President. On receipt of application for permission to put up such structure specifying the situation, size and other particulars, licenses will be issued by the President or Vice-President if he sees no objection thereto on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide for the public convenience and safety.

(*a*) No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days. An extention of time may be granted, but not so as to exceed a month from the commencement.

(*b*) If on the expiration of time allowed in the license, or period granted in extension thereto on special application, the person that put up the structure does not remove it, the President or Vice-President will issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by him in any case; at the end of which time, he may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a municipal demand.

(*c*) Any breach of this bye-law will on conviction before a Magistrate subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first offence and Rs. 10 for each subsequent offence.

Re-erection of pendals on vacant lands either public or private within the municipal limits for dramas, circus and other public entertainments.

License for the erection of pendals for public entertainments such as drama, etc., may be given by the President or Vice-President in writing on receipt of application under the following conditions:—after charging Rs. 5 as license fees if it is for less than a fortnight;

Rs. 10 if it is more than a fortnight, but less than a month; with an additional fee of Rs. 10 for every additional month or part of a month.

(1) That structure shall not be less than 12 feet high at every point.

(2) That doorways each at least 7 feet high and 4 feet broad be provided at intervals of not more than 20 feet along the sides of the structure, so that no portion of a side exceeding 20 feet may be left without a door.

(3) The curtains and chicks may be employed to cover the doorways, but nothing of a nature to barr free egress.

(4) But no rotten cloth be used in construction of such structure.

(5) That cross beams or rafters of the roof of such structures shall not be tied together with combustible materials.

(6) The globs, chandeliers, etc., in such structure shall be suspended by iron rods, not ropes.

(7) That such iron rods shall extend not less than 4 feet from the ceiling and shall not be draped with cloth.

(8) That all lights and chandeliers shall be at a distance not less than 2 feet from the side walls of such structure.

(9) That the permit holder shall keep outside each such structure, four large sized casks and ten chatties constantly filled with water.

(10) That no cooking shall be allowed within any such structure unless the cooking place be surrounded by a bamboo matting, 6 feet high plastered over with a thick coat of mud.

[This bye-law does not apply to pendals for Dasara, Moharrum, Kelike, Harikathe or other public purpose.]

The license holder shall keep the permit at the site occupied and produce when required by the President or Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or any other Municipal Officer authorised by the President or Vice-President, for inspection.

A ground rent of Rs. 2 per day will be charged from beginning to the end of drama in addition to the license fee, if the vacant site occupied belongs to the municipality.

No license shall be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for that purpose to be carried on there without likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

The President or Vice-President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for the erection and occupation of the place as a theatre whenever they deem necessary in the interests of convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting in or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

All premises at all times be open to the inspection by the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Inspector or any other Municipal Officer authorised in this behalf by the President or Vice-President.

Every person who shall commit any breach of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 on conviction before a Magistrate.

XVI.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (O) OF MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

The carcasses of the dead animals.

1. Every person, within whose premises any animal may die, shall within 12 hours after its death either, remove the carcasses at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such a place as may be set apart by the municipality for the reception of such carcasses or report its death to the Sanitary Inspector of the town and in such latter case shall pay to the said Sanitary Inspector the expense of removing the carcasses at such a rate as the President or Vice-President from time to time determine.

2. Every person who becomes aware that a carcass of a dead animal is laying in any place, uncared for, shall forthwith report the fact to the President or Vice-President.

3. No person shall use for the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals, any place which is not prescribed by the municipality for such purpose unless the previous sanction is obtained of the President or Vice-President.

4. Any breach of the bye-law will on conviction before a Magistrate subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

XVII.

THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THESE BYE-LAWS SHALL BE EXERCISED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (w).

1. It shall be competent for the President to dispose of the vacant building sites vested in the Municipal Council by public auction or otherwise on receipt of applications.

2. The President shall reserve to himself the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

3. No site shall be granted to any body who does not want the same for *bona fide* purposes of building a house.

4. All sale shall be subject to confirmation of the Municipal Council.

5. The applicant within six months from the date of the grant of the site shall collect the building materials on the site and within one year shall complete the building.

6. If the applicant fails to complete the building within the time fixed, the site will be liable to be resumed, the purchaser forfeiting all claims for compensation.

7. The buildings are to be of substantial structures with a presentable frontage and necessary arrangements made for conservancy purposes in the rear.

8. No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President or Vice-President.

XVIII.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE DEVANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNDER RULE 24 OF THE VACCINATION RULES UNDER COMPULSORY VACCINATION REGULATION OF 1906 IN LIEU OF THE VACCINATION BYE-LAW SANCTIONED IN G. O. NO. R. 6947-8—ML. 56-20-32, DATED 10TH DECEMBER 1920.

Vaccination Bye-law.

1. The Town of Devanhalli will for the purpose of vaccination be treated as one circle.

2. The Local Fund Dispensary and the Municipal Office shall be the Vaccination Depots.

3. The Sanitary Inspector shall be the Superintendent of Vaccination.

4. The Local Medical Officer and the Taluk Vaccinator, when at headquarters shall perform vaccination.

5. The Superintendent shall reside within the municipal limits of the town.

6. There shall be affixed at each of the depots, a board showing in English and Kannada, the hours at which vaccination shall be done at the depots.

7. Vaccination shall ordinarily be done at the Vaccine Depots, on all days except Sundays and other authorised public holidays, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the mornings.

8. The Local Medical Officer and the Vaccinator shall, if so required by the head of a household vaccinate the members thereof at his residence on such days as he may find it convenient to do so, provided that during epidemics of small-pox or when an outbreak of the disease is impending, the Superintendent shall lose no time to arrange to vaccinate or re-vaccinate persons.

9. No fees shall be charged for the vaccination done at the depots and for vaccination of women and children under 2 years done at any private residence within the municipal limits. In all other cases, a fee of 2 annas per case and not exceeding 4 annas at a time per family may be charged.

10. The President of the municipality will furnish the Superintendent with the following:—

(*a*) A list showing the number of houses in the municipal area and the number of unprotected persons in each house.

(*b*) Within ten days after the close of each quarter, a list showing the number of unprotected immigrants into the town who have lived for longer than a month therein.

(*c*) A monthly statement showing the particulars of births in the town and of deaths among children.

11. The Superintendent shall maintain a register showing every house with the name of the unprotected persons therein with a space for the addition from time to time, of fresh unprotected cases and with a column for entering the date and a result of vaccination.

12. The Superintendent shall maintain a Vaccination Register in the form prescribed by Government, a register of notices and a register of complaints lodged before the Magistrate.

13. The Superintendent shall submit before the 5th of each month, a monthly report of vaccination to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and to the President of the Municipality.

14. The Superintendent shall bring to the notice of the President, any remissness of duty on the part of the head of a household calculated to impair the efficiency of the Vaccination Administration. The President shall take steps to deal with such cases.

15. The Superintendent may grant certificates under Rules 6 and 9 of the Vaccination Rules.

16. The Patel and Shanbhog and the Municipal Councillors shall render every help to the Superintendent in the discharge of his duty.

M. S. SESHAGIRI RAO,
President.